

## COLONIAL NEWSLETTER

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## New Connecticut Die Combination



Miller 33.46-Z.22 of 1787

Discovered by George C. Perkins

(TN-127)

**A Newly Discovered Connecticut Die Combination;  
Miller 33.46-Z.22 of 1787**

**(TN-127)**

- ● from George C. Perkins; New Bedford, Mass.

For those collectors who are devoted to our Early American coinage and, particularly, the State coinages, it is always exciting when a new die is discovered and, only slightly less so, when a new combination of previously known dies appears.

I am pleased, therefore, to be able to report the discovery of a previously unknown reverse die combination with Miller obverse 33.46, namely, Miller reverse Z.22.

The coin appeared in a recent auction sale where it was there attributed as "33.46-Z.2". However, the context of the description and references to known examples fits the known appearances of 33.46-Z.21.

As the catalogue description indicates, the break on the lower right reverse is completely invisible. This was the initial clue that it might not, in fact, be Z.21, as all Z.21's of which I have a record show this break. Nevertheless, it is probable that some coins, at least, were struck with this reverse before the die cracked. I would be glad to hear from CNL Patrons who know of any Z.21's without the break.

The following is a detailed description of the coin:

diameter:	27.90 mm
thickness:	1.50 mm
weight:	131.88 grains, with a possible error of 3 grains, more or less.
die alignment:	normal
coloration:	dark brown with faint greenish overtones.

The plate accompanying will, I trust, reveal the remaining characteristics of the specimen.

It is interesting to note that the three fine edge "cuds" clearly showing on the plate of the Taylor, lot 2619 specimen of 33.46-Z.21 obverse, are also present on this specimen. They are, apparently, also to be seen on the plated Taylor, lot 2620 coin, although less obviously. These appear at 12:00, 1:00 and 2:00 respectively. Our Editor suggests that these may, in fact, be unusual effects caused by the shape of the border tool and are not caused by pieces out of the die resulting in a true "cud".

Although the catalog description states: "Intermediate die state, the obverse break from the hair ribbon very faint ...", I really cannot make out any certain evidence of it, particularly in view of the granularity of the flan. Presumably, therefore, the striking order was: 33.46-Z.22, then 33.46-Z.21.

For the time being, at least, it must be concluded that this specimen is unique.

While probably known to specialists in the Connecticut series, it might be useful to other collectors (not yet enlightened to the mysteries and fascinations of the most interesting American coinage) to review the known appearances of these dies.

33.46 is a rare die and reverse Z.22 is, at least, a relatively scarce die based upon recorded appearances. This obverse was discovered by the late Edward R. Bamsley, the acknowledged dean of Connecticut Coppers collectors, and reported by him combined with reverse Z.21, in this Journal, Jan.-Mar. Issue, 1962, pp. 2 & 3, [sequential page 43] where the obverse of the discovery piece was plated.

Since that time, in the intervening 27 years, I record only five additional specimens, all combined with reverse Z.21. These five 33.46-Z.21 are:

- (1) Stack's *Norman Bryant Sale*, February 2, 1973 (plated). Fine. Later appearing in Bowers and Merena's *F. B. Taylor Sale* of March 26-28, 1987, lot 2619, Fine-15, overall (plated).
- (2) *F. B. Taylor Sale* lot 2620, Fine-12, (plated).
- (3) Stack's *L. S. Ruder Collection Sale*, September 9-11, 1987, lot 29, (plated), VG to F-15 (obverse face missing due to planchet delamination).
- (4) American Numismatic Society collection. [The discovery piece] 143.5 grains, 28.5mm, 180 degrees.
- (5) Private collection (circa 1961).

Reverse Z.22 was known to Hall/Miller but combined only with obverse 33.2. Therefore, this specimen represents only the second known die combination for both obverse 33.46 and reverse Z.22.

As noted above, Z.22 has been known previously combined only with obverse 33.2. My records reveal only the following appearances of 33.2-Z.22:

- (1) Bowers & Ruddy *Julius Turnoff Sale*, October 1, 1976, lot 624 (not plated), Fine.
- (2) Pine Tree, *EAC Sale*, February 2, 1975, lot 233, (about fine), plated; now in the writer's collection. Also -- Pine Tree, *John Carter Brown Library Collection Sale*, May 1, 1976, (not plated), About Fine, lot 545 -- since the grade and description of this lot and the '75 *EAC Sale*, lot 233, are practically identical, I have assumed them - for my census - to be the same coin.
- (3) Bowers & Merena, *F. B. Taylor Sale*, lot 2504, Fine-12 (plated). Now also in the writer's collection.
- (4) Bowers & Merena, *Norweb II Sale*, March 24-25, 1988, lot 2528, Very Fine - 20, (plated).
- (5) Stack's *H. M. Oechsner Sale*, September 8-9, 1988, lot 1110, Very Good, (plated).
- (6) American Numismatic Society. 134.1 grains, 28.4mm, 180 degrees.
- (7) Colonial Newsletter Foundation, ex. Barnsley.

Dr. Hall reported having examined four specimens of his *corresponding* variety 33.12-Z.22.

**CAVEAT:** While I have been working on a complete census of all Connecticut varieties for many years, I do not claim that it is complete. It goes without saying, of course, that I would appreciate hearing from any readers who can add to the above list or correct or amplify any other information given above.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT:** I am indebted to Michael J. Hodder, Director, Research Department, of Bowers and Merena for calling my attention to the Ruder Collection 33.46-Z.21, and for the technical data shown above for the A.N.S. 33.46-Z.21 and 33.2-Z-22 specimens.

#### Editor's Note:

The photographs of this specimen are through the courtesy of Bowers and Merena, and were taken by Cathy Dumont.



## The Mark Newble Home-Site

by

William T. Anton, Jr. and Michael Hodder

(TN-128)

Anyone interested in Mark Newble's role in the numismatic history of colonial America, and collectors of the coppers he brought with him to the New World, owe a debt of gratitude to David Gladfelter for his thorough examination of the contemporary sources that mention Newble and his career. Gladfelter's article "Mark Newby: Quaker Pioneer", which appeared in the *Journal of the Tokens and Medals Society* (October, 1974), pp. 167-176, is the starting point for all later work on Newble and his coppers and should be in every collector's library. Very little that could be said about Newble the man was left out. This present essay only supplements, in a graphic way, what Gladfelter uncovered for us years earlier. [Through the courtesy of TAMS, a reprint of Gladfelter's paper is presented in this issue beginning on page 1118; JCS].

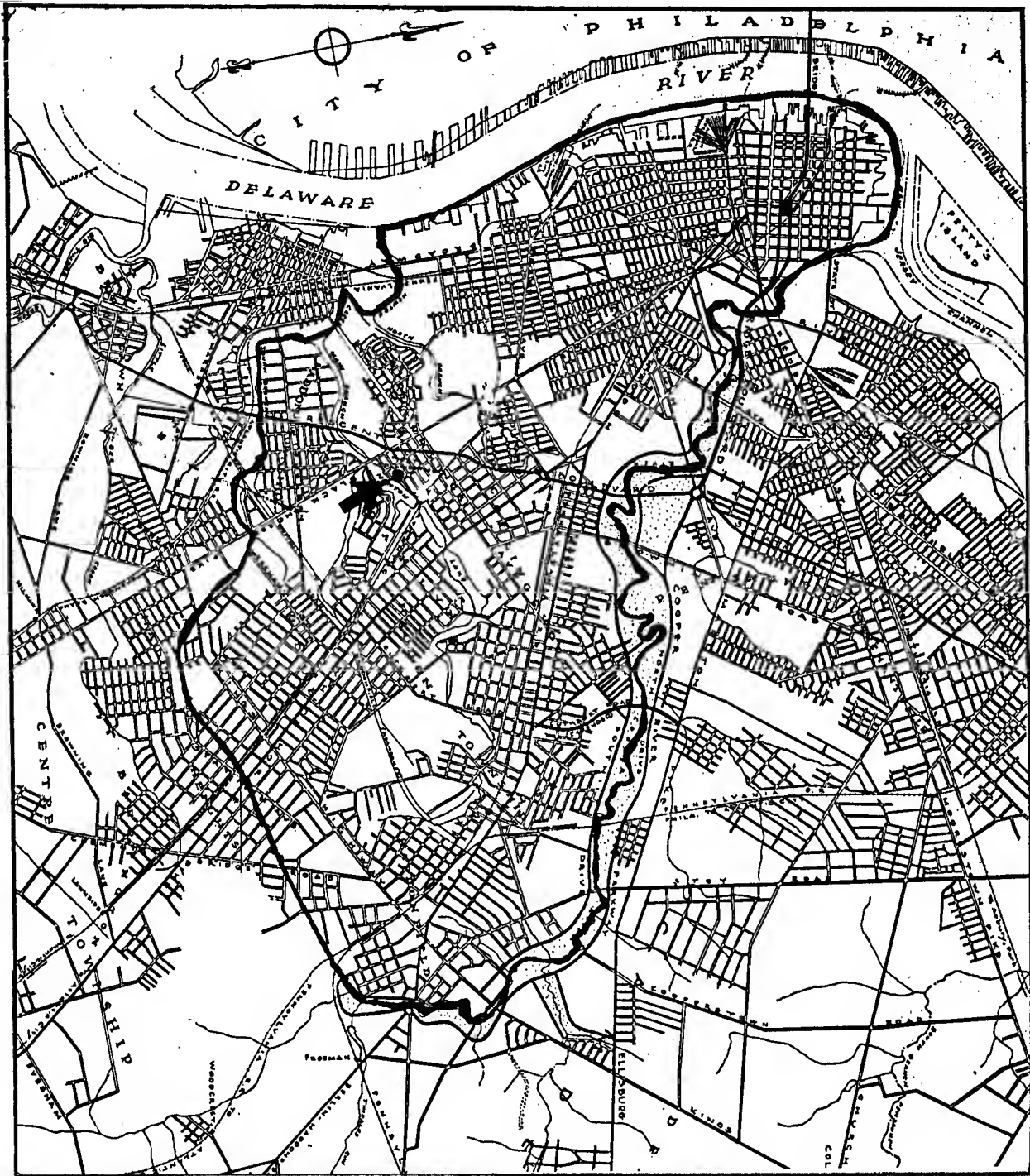
We know that Newble, a Quaker, chose to settle in what was then called the Province of West Jersey because the prospects for the peaceful practise of his religion had been promoted by William Penn, within whose 4,600 square mile proprietorship the province lay (1). Before leaving Ireland in 1681, Newble and other Irish Quakers purchased two shares of the joint stock company formed to settle in West Jersey, Newble's portion equalling one-twentieth of one of the shares, each of which was valued at 350 pounds sterling. Translated into land, Newble's share amounted to 350 acres with a one-fifth interest in another 1,600 acres which he held in common with four other settlers.

Newble and company left Ireland on September 19, 1681 and a month later arrived off Delaware. After their families wintered over in Salem Newble and his four companions bought a small boat and sailed up the Delaware River, looking along the east bank for a suitable place to land and found their settlement. Their chosen landing was made just north of, nearly opposite to, the site of Philadelphia, on the eastern bank of the Delaware up at the head of Newton Creek. After recording their settlement in Burlington the company settled on 1,750 acres lying between the north side of Newton Creek and Cooper's Creek. By 1701 the settlement had formed itself into Newton Township.

Today, Newton Township is no more, the land it once encompassed having been divided between Camden Township (formed 1831) and Haddon Township (formed 1865). Map I shows the outline of the original Newton Township as it existed in 1701 (2).

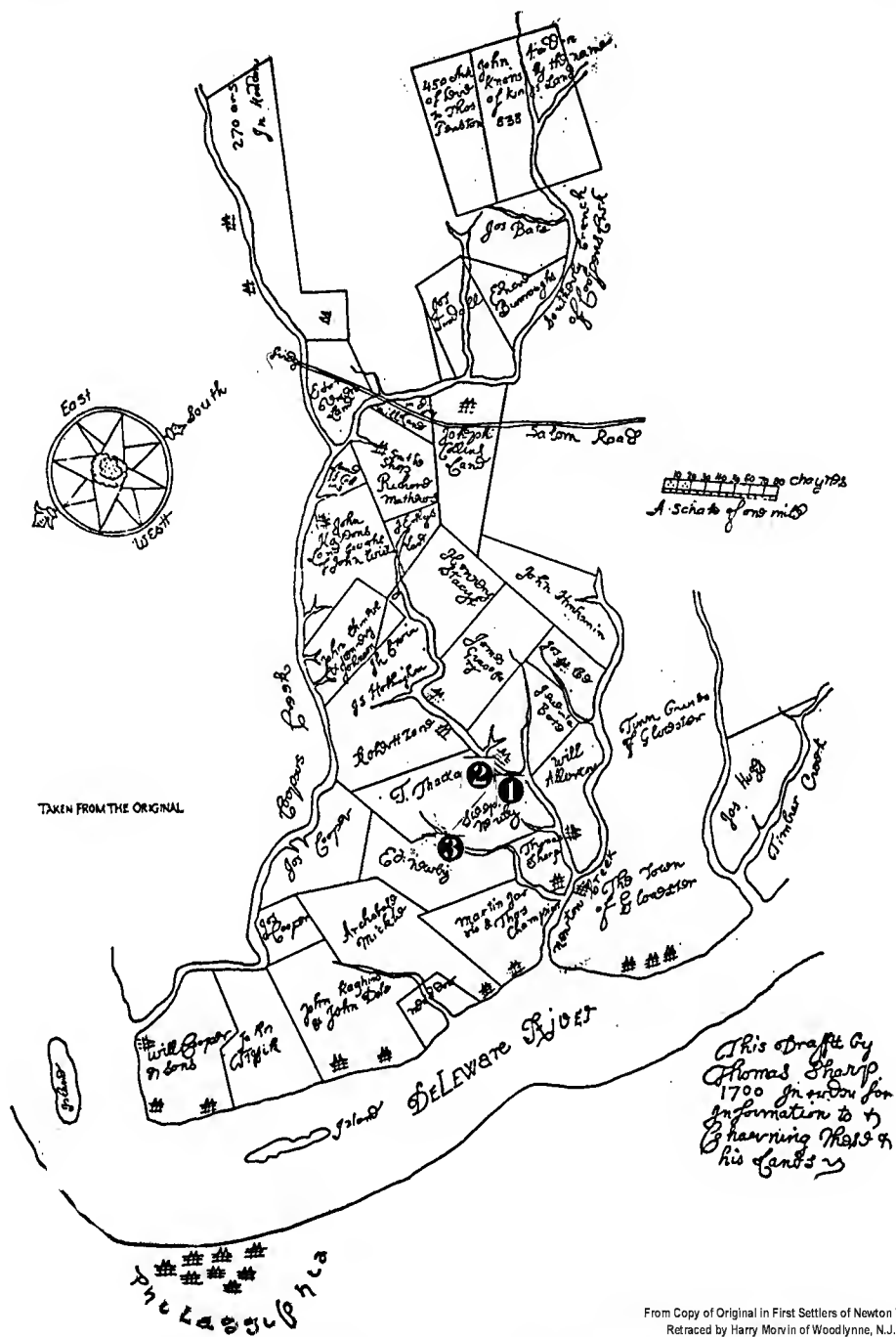
Among the five Quakers who sailed to West Jersey in 1681 was Thomas Sharp. Sharp left an account of the company's passage from Ireland to America, and valuable details about the land division and places of settlement along Newton Creek, which he wrote in 1718. This is reproduced in Gladfelter's article, pp. 171-172. Sharp's attention to the details of the settlement was inspired by his work as a surveyor, for in 1700 he drew a map showing the locations of the settlers' home-sites (see Map II) (3). The precise boundary lines plotted on this map must have been taken from the surveys made at the time of the original settlement, recorded in Burlington. Since Sharp's survey was drawn in 1700 and Newton Township was formed in the following year, it is possible that the map was commissioned in aid of outlining the boundaries of the contemplated new township.

(1) Notes are on page 1117.

**MAP I**

Original Newton Township  
as it existed in the year 1701.

Dot (at arrow) is the approximate location of the  
Mark Newbie cabin, Bank and place of first Friends meetings.



## MAP 11

Sharp's map of 1702 showing locations  
of settler's home-sites. From copy of original in  
*First Settlers of Newton Township* by John Clement.

- ① Mark Newbie cabin 1618 (son Stephen by 1685)
- ② Newton Burial Ground (now Township Park)
- ③ Woodlynne Borough Hall in 1818

Mark Newbie died in 1684, of course. Sharp's map shows the lands held in 1700 by Newbie's two sons, Edward and Stephen. We can see that the Newbie lands straddled the left fork of Newton Creek. The main branch of the creek served as the southern boundary of Stephen Newbie's inheritance, while the left fork, called the North Branch, was the southern boundary of son Edward's share of his father's patrimony.

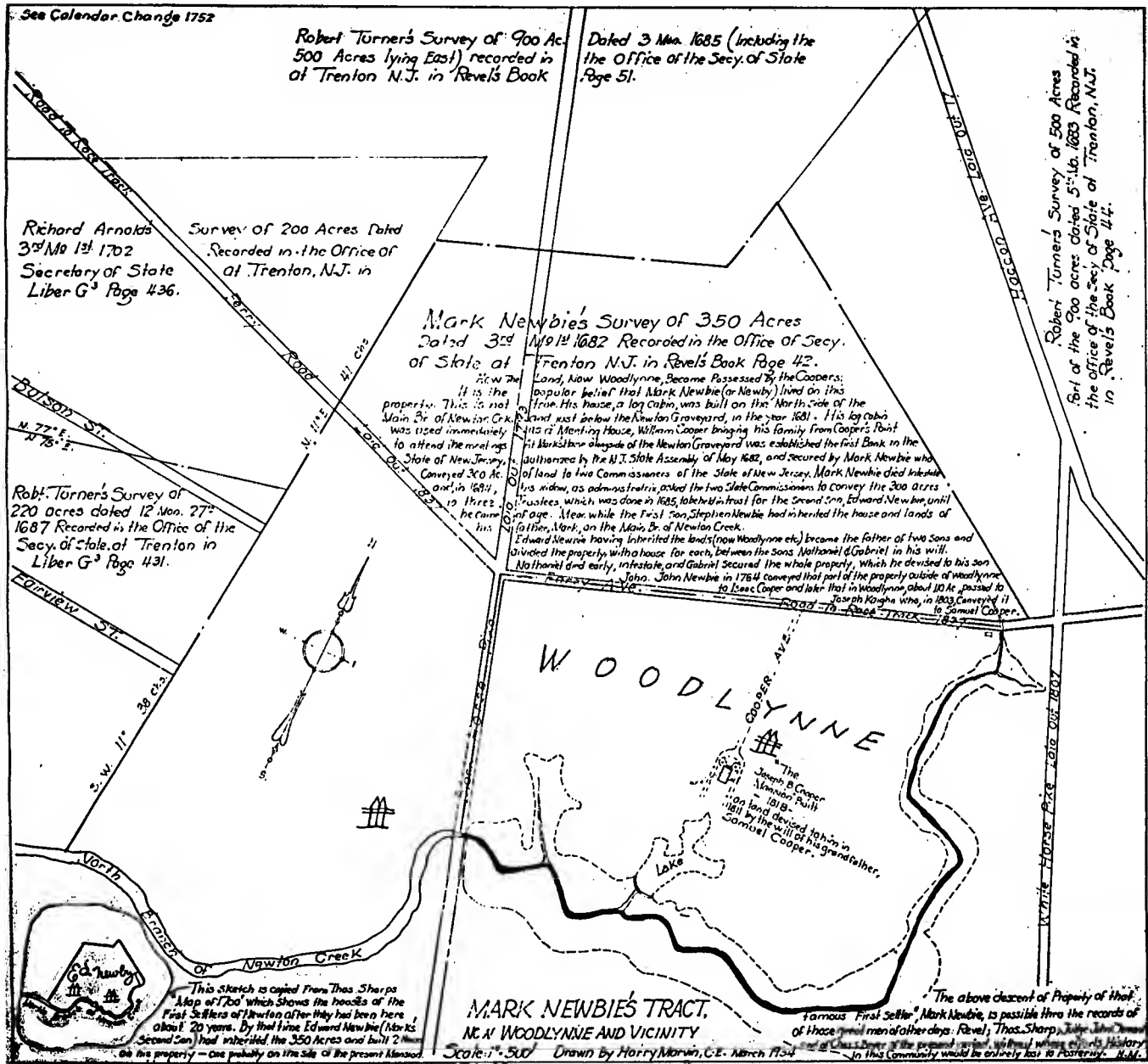
Map III is a reproduction of a survey dated March 1, 1682 and shows a 350 acre tract called Mark Newbie's, lying along the north side of the North Branch of Newton Creek (4). Comparison of Maps II and III shows that the land held in 1700 by Edward Newbie corresponds in outline to the 350 acre tract shown in the survey dated 1682. We know that Newbie pledged 300 acres as surety for his license to circulate the St. Patrick coppers (5). The Speaker of the West Jersey Assembly appointed two commissioners, Samuel Jennings and Thomas Budd, to act as caretakers of the surety. The survey is dated March 1, 1682; the act enabling Newbie to circulate his coppers was passed during the May 2-6, 1682 session. It is possible that the survey was undertaken to prove the outlines and acreage of the proposed surety.

But, where was Mark Newbie's original home-site? Was it on the lands pledged as surety for Newbie's coppers and later shown as held by his second son, Edward; or was it on the site of the land held by his first son, Stephen? Edward's share of the patrimony passed in his family to his grandson John, who later devised it to Samuel Cooper, a descendant of another of the original settlers of Newton Township. Samuel Cooper left the land to his own grandson Joseph, who built an imposing mansion on the site and called his holdings Woodlynne. Today, Woodlynne is a suburb of Camden Township. The fate of Mark Newbie's son Stephen's portion of his inheritance is untraced in the sources we have seen (6).

We can answer this question by referring to Sharp's account of the settlement of what later became Newton Township. As Gladfelter reprinted it, Sharp notes that as soon as the settlers had constructed their houses (probably little more than cabins) against the coming winter they agreed to hold their religious meetings in Mark Newbie's house (7). Nearby was sited the graveyard, which was located at the western boundary of Thomas Thackard's land, adjoining the portion noted on Sharp's map of 1700 as held by Stephen Newbie, Mark's eldest son (8). Since the graveyard was close to the meeting house, and since we know that Mark Newbie's original home-site also served as the Quaker meeting house, then the lands held by Stephen Newbie in 1700 were Mark Newbie's first holdings in Newton. Since Stephen was Mark's eldest son, it would only have been proper at the time for the eldest to have inherited his father's original portion, any later additions going to the youngest, Edward. We have drawn these locations on Map II for the benefit of our readers.

What was the source for Edward's inheritance? It should be remembered that Mark Newbie's portion of the two shares he and his four Irish Quaker brethren had purchased amounted to one-twentieth of one share, which meant, in terms of land, 350 acres plus a one-fifth interest in 1,600 additional acres to be held in common with the other four. To return to Thomas Sharp's account of the settlement of Newton Township, Sharp records that "And after some time finding some inconveniency in having our land in common together...we came to an agreement to divide." (9). It is probable that the 350 acres surveyed on March 1, 1682 represented Mark Newbie's portion of the common lands.

When Mark was authorized to circulate his St. Patrick coppers if he could find sufficient surety, rather than pledging his original 350 acres lying along the main branch of Newton Creek, he chose the newly-divided acreage that lay along the north branch of the creek. These lands were accordingly pledged to two commissioners appointed for the purpose. When Mark died intestate, in 1684, some 30 pounds sterling worth of St. Patrick coppers were held outstanding against his estate. His widow, Hannah Newbie, as administratrix of the estate,



## MAP III

MARK NEWBIE'S TRACT  
Now WOODLYNNE and VICINITY

Drawn by Harry Marvin, C.E. March 1934

"The above descent of Property of that famous First Settler Mark Newbie is possible thru the records of those great men of other days: Revel; Thos. Sharp; Judge John Clement and of Chas. S. Boyer of the present period, without whose efforts History in this Community would be entirely lost to posterity." H.M.

See following page for transcription of central text from map.



**MAP III — Central Text**

**Mark Newbie's Survey of 350 Acres**  
Dated 3rd Mo 1st 1682 Recorded in the Office of Secy.  
of State at Trenton N.J. in Revel's Book Page 42.

How the Land, Now Woodlynn, Became Possessed by the Coopers:


It is the popular belief that Mark Newbie (or Newby) lived on this property. This is not true. His house, a log cabin, was built on the North Side of the Main Br. of Newton Crk. and just below the Newton Graveyard, in the year 1681. His log cabin was used immediately as a Meeting House; William Cooper bringing his family from Cooper's Point to attend the meetings. At Mark's House alongside of the Newton Graveyard was established the first Bank in the State of New Jersey, authorized by the N.J. State Assembly of May 1682, and secured by Mark Newbie who Conveyed 300 Ac. of land to two State Commissioners of the State of New Jersey. Mark Newbie died intestate and, in 1684, his widow, as administratrix, asked the two State Commissioners to convey the 300 acres to three Trustees, which was done in 1685, to be held in trust for the second son, Edward Newbie, until he came of age. Meanwhile the First Son, Stephen Newbie, had inherited the house and lands of his father, Mark, on the Main Br. of Newton Creek.

Edward Newbie having inherited the lands (now Woodlynn etc.) became the father of two sons and divided the property, with a house for each, between the sons Nathaniel & Gabriel in his will. Nathaniel died early, intestate, and Gabriel secured the whole property, which he devised to his son John. John Newbie in 1764 conveyed that part of the property outside of Woodlynn to Isaac Cooper and later that in Woodlynn, about 110 Ac., passed to Joseph Kaighn who, in 1803, conveyed it to Samuel Cooper.

settled the outstanding amount (possibly from Mark's personal property) and arranged for the surety to be redeemed from the commissioners and placed in trust for her youngest son Edward pending his majority. This was accomplished in 1685. When Edward came of age he succeeded his father in the ownership of the second parcel of lands Mark Newbie once held. These later became the nucleus of Woodlynne.

What befell son Stephen's portion, Mark Newbie's original home-site, is unknown. Possibly the Newton Friends obtained it as their permanent meeting house. Certainly the nearby graveyard continued its function long enough to be remembered on a plaque Gladfelter discovered in 1974. Whatever its fate, the fact that it was the first Friends meeting house in Gloucester County and the third earliest in West Jersey has given it some wider claim to historical significance over and above its value to a later generation of numismatic historians (10).

### NOTES

- (1) Gladfelter. *op. cit.*, *passim*
  - (2) The three maps accompanying this essay were obtained by one of the authors (Bill Anton, Jr.) in 1961. Notes on the maps regarding Newbie's home-site were added at the time by Bill.
  - (3) Thomas Sharp's 1700 map and its importance for placing Mark Newbie's original home-site were discussed by John Clements in his *First Emigrant Settlers in Newtown Township* (Camden: 1877).
  - (4) Map III contains comments by H. Marvin, its drafter, which succinctly outline the conclusions presented in this essay.
  - (5) See the section on Newbie in John Clement's work referred to earlier.
  - (6) The decent Edward Newbie-Joseph Cooper-Woodlynne is outlined in Marvin's comments found on Map III.
  - (7) Gladfelter, p. 175.
  - (8) *Op. cit.*, pp.167, 175; see also Map II for Stephen Newbie's neighbors.
  - (9) Gladfelter, p. 173
  - (10) Clements, *sub* Newbie.
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**GLEANINGS from the *TAMS Journal* of October, 1974**  
 Reprinted with permission.  
 (G-8)

## MARK NEWBY: QUAKER PIONEER

David D. Gladfelter, TAMS # 2235

To the average person, an old coin is an obsolete medium of exchange, nothing more; but to one with a curiosity about history and a touch of imagination, an old coin can be a talisman, a magic link to another time, another place, another world. My own time is, of course, now and my place South Jersey; as a world it is metropolitan, crowded and fast-moving. But it was not always so. Three hundred years ago, the first European settlers were just beginning slowly to arrive and build their homes among the Indians. In England and Ireland it was a time of persecution for Quakers, those religious radicals who believed in social equality and refused to doff their hats to nobility; William Penn, a leading Quaker convert, was beginning to develop ambitious plans for Quaker settlement that were soon to open much of New Jersey to emigration from the British Isles, and were to culminate in the founding of Philadelphia and the Quaker Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Mark Newby was one of those Quakers whom Penn touched. He made the long journey to America with his wife and young children in 1681. A merchant, as were many of the early emigrant Quakers, Newby apparently foresaw the need for coins in America and brought with him a large quantity of copper halfpenny and farthing tokens. These were made legal tender by the West Jersey Assembly in 1682, thus becoming "the earliest New Jersey coin with official standing."<sup>1</sup> I have a Mark Newby halfpenny and farthing.

An old coin can be a talisman: The site of Mark Newby's settlement is about a half hour's drive from my Levitt-built house. The site is not difficult to find. Surviving records<sup>2</sup> show that Newby owned land on the north side of the middle branch of Newton Creek, in what was then Gloucester County; Edward Maris helps to pinpoint the location by recording that "the tracks of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Rail Road run through the site of his house."<sup>3</sup> The tracks and the creek meet in what is today the Camden County suburb of Woodlynne. To the west of the tracks, on Newby's land, is an abandoned cemetery belonging to the Newton Monthly Meeting of Friends which Newby founded. Newby's grave, if located there (as is probable), cannot be found; the headstones all bear later dates. But Newby's name has not vanished from the site. Near the cemetery is a houlder to which a historical marker has been attached. The marker proclaims:

Near this site, in 1681, Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackara, George Goldsmith, Thomas Sharp, Robert Zane and others, immigrants from Ireland, who came here in quest of religious liberty, founded the first Friends Meeting of Old Gloucester County, held in the home of Mark Newby. Soon after, William Cooper, of Pyne Poynt, associated himself with this group of worshippers. The log meeting house which they built in 1684, probably stood on the adjoining premises to the north of this tablet.

In this ancient burial grounds rest the remains of these early spiritual pioneers, one of whom wrote that the settlement of this colony was not so much for their own tranquillity, "but rather, for the posterity yet should he after, and that the wilderness being planted with a good seed, might grow and increase to the satisfaction of the good husband-man."

An old coin can be a talisman: The disused cemetery's headstones tilt and crumble; some have been kicked flat by vandals. Although time has wrought great changes upon Mark Newby's homestead, the scene is still a quiet and peaceful place in the long shadows of the late afternoon sun. One wonders: Who was Mark Newby and what led him to this spot? Can a modern New Jerseyman, by seeking an answer to this question, learn something of his own historic roots? After nearly 300 years, the trail left in history by Mark Newby is cold indeed. Yet markers can still be found; and a circumspect imagination can fill in some of what is irretrievably lost.





The site of Mark Newby's settlement at Newton, as it appears today. (Woodlynne, Camden County, New Jersey.)

— Photo by the author.

# 1.

The trail begins in England's "north country," at the rural hamlet of Earsdon, Northumberland, an "Airy, pleasant village" built upon a "rocky eminence" rising slightly above a low, coastal plain.<sup>4</sup> Here, two miles inland from the North Sea, Mark Newby was born on February 25, 1638, to Ralph and Dorothy Newby.<sup>5</sup>

Local records in Earsdon reveal nothing of the Newby family background. They may have been yeoman farmers, as was Mark Newby after arrival in New Jersey.<sup>6</sup> They may have been coal miners, an industry which has been of major importance to Northumberland since the 13th Century and which has changed the face of much of the Northumbrian landscape.<sup>7</sup> They may have been tradesmen engaged in such occupations as shipbuilding, fishing, glassmaking, salt panning, and quarrying;<sup>8</sup> or they may have been shopkeepers, as was Mark Newby after emigrating to Ireland. Although farming was the chief occupation of the Earsdon populace (which probably did not exceed 200) in the 17th Century<sup>9</sup> the Newby family is not listed among the signers of an agreement of 1649 for the enclosure of common fields of the township.<sup>10</sup> Whatever the family's business and station in life, it apparently permitted them some mobility, as they were living in the nearby town of Moorhouse, Durham, in 1647 when another son, John, was born; and in October, 1649, at the birth of a daughter Ellen, they were living in Ramside, Durham.<sup>11</sup>

Why did the family move? One possibility is that they moved to escape frequent skirmishes fought in the nearby vicinity during the English Civil War. The Earsdon parish records, which date back to 1593,<sup>12</sup> contain entries such as the following:

Leslie with his Scottish army went over the river) on Friday the 28th of August, 1640, but, being (stayed) in their march by the Lord Conway's troops, hurt was d(own) both sides, and the English gave over, being but (few), Conway alledged the king's warrant

for his (behaviour). . . .

Upon the 20th of August, 1641, the Scottish army marched from Tine and Newcastle towards Barwick with much joy to all the north cuntry, for so hopped both peace and union, with much expectance of tranquillity both to the Church and State. . . .

Newcastle beseaged on Wednesday, ye 14 August, 1644 (and captured October 19th). That day sennit after, viz., 26 October, was Tinmouth yeilded privately without stroake or shott by Sir Thomas Riddall (to the) Scottish forces.<sup>13</sup>

No mention, however, is made of skirmishes in Earsdon itself, so this may not have been the reason for the move. Another, grimmer possibility is suggested by an entry dated 1647:

(From) the xix of July to the 29 of August this yeare there dyed in Hartley (of) the pestilence, that came not to the church to be buried, these persons following: (Twenty names follow. Hartley is about three miles from Earsdon.)<sup>14</sup>

However, the most plausible reason was probably economic. An observer of Earsdon local history writes:

It has been shown that the enclosure movements of the 17th Century often took arable land for pasture, thus depriving small farmers of the ability to maintain their families. While not suggesting Earsdon was depopulated entirely, it could be that the enclosure of the common fields, 1649, (and possible enclosure movements, unofficially, earlier) had driven away some families. There is documentation of Hartley and Seaton Delaval (towns close to Earsdon), which shows tenants were deliberately forced from their holdings in 1649. The object of these enclosures was to obtain land for sheep pasture. It could be the same happened in nearby Earsdon, and (it could be that) one of the families which had to move was Newby.<sup>15</sup>

In 1649 the unfortunate King Charles I was beheaded and the Commonwealth period, under Oliver Cromwell, began. It was a period of national toleration of religious differences, although locally in England there were intense religious prejudices. This period coincided with the rise of Quakerism and many other religious sects. George Fox, the "Leicestershire shoemaker," started the Quaker movement; his evangelical zeal helped to establish Quakerism in England's northern counties by 1654. He and his followers spread their message widely "calling men to the eternal inward realities and to lives of unswerving devotion to the light."<sup>16</sup> Fox visited both Northumberland and Durham in 1654; Friends meetings were founded in these places later that year.<sup>17</sup> Thus Mark Newby, then 16,

would have been exposed to Quakerism and possibly won over to it at about that time. It is not known exactly when the Newby family joined this religious movement; however, they may well have encountered Quaker proselytizing by witnessing confrontations in "steeplehouses" between traveling Quakers and parish priests. One such incident, which occurred in 1650, is recorded in the Earsdon parish register:

Ult. Junii, I (the Rev. Ralph Watson) was affronted after my sermon by a trowper, Mr. Ramsbottom by name, in despite, because I would not give my consent that he should preach in my place, saying that I preached a naked church, as he would show me in the afternoone. But when the afternoone came, he came to my house with all his trayne; and, when I looked that he would question me concerning what I had preached, he began to deny or to doubt of our lawfull calling, and that we were of the Church of England but not of the Church of Christ, and so fell upon baptism and houlding of baptizing of infants utterly unlawfull; which I answered so far as I could be permitted, for they would speak all and hear nothing that (I said). So he asked leave to preach and I permitted him. . . . 18

## II.

No further record of Mark Newby appears until 1663, by which time he had gone to Ireland and his parents had returned to Earsdon. On May 26 of that year, "Marke Newby" married Elizabeth Welsh, of County Kilkenny, in a ceremony near the village of Gowring.<sup>19</sup> He was then 25 years old. His bride, two years older than he, had been recently widowed; her parents were evidently landowners, as indicated by their address, Heath Hall, Lancashire.<sup>20</sup>

Two children were born quickly to the young couple, Mary on February 17, 1664 and Joseph in January 1665.<sup>21</sup> Mary was born at Kilkenny, Joseph and later children at Dublin, indicating that the family evidently moved to the seaport city in the interim. Dublin was to be Mark Newby's home for the next 10 years. Records show that he kept a shop there; he probably opened it soon after their arrival.

As was noted above, plague was abroad in the land in 1647. In 1665 it ravished London, and outbreaks occurred in many other places. Whether or not it was the cause of the tragedies that befell the family beginning in 1667, one cannot tell; but the Dublin Monthly Meeting record books bear grim testimony to a heartbreaking series of losses for the family. Death took the young couple's only children, Mary and Joseph, 3 and 2 years old, respectively, in 1667. Elizabeth, however, was pregnant, and gave birth to a daughter that November. The daughter, whom they named Mary, lived only

five days. Their fourth child, Elizabeth, was born January 23, 1669, but she too died — shortly after her first birthday. Once again hope arose in the Newby family with the birth of a son, Elnathan, on February 13, 1671. But once again hope was defeated; 14 months later, Elnathan was dead.

The couple had no more children. On June 22, 1672, a scant two months after Elnathan's death, Elizabeth Newby, wife of Mark, age 36, was buried in Dublin. 22

## III.

A vivid episode in the life of Mark Newby occurred on Christmas day, 1671, that bears testimony to his Quaker faith and explains in part his reasons for emigrating to New Jersey a decade later. The episode was recorded by a contemporary, William Stockdale,<sup>23</sup> and later recounted as follows:

In 1671, Mark Newby, of Thomas Street, Dublin, "because for Conscience sake he could not be an observer of Holidays (so-called) he opened his Shop on the 25th of the 10th month, called Christmas day." For this he "had his house assaulted by a rude multitude," who with great violence threw dirt and stones into "his Shop, endangering his Life and his Families; spoyled Shop-goods, broke Glass-windows and Pewter vessels, abused their Neighbours for reproving them; the said Mark was damnified" 16s. 6d.<sup>24</sup>

Newby's experience was not unique among Quaker emigrants to New Jersey. John E. Pomfret notes that 10 out of 40 persons who were West Jersey assemblymen and petty officers in 1682 claimed to have suffered persecution before leaving England and Ireland.<sup>25</sup> He observes further:

During the Restoration more than 15,000 Friends suffered imprisonment in England, and several thousand more in Ireland and Scotland. . . . The disabilities imposed upon the Quakers can be easily documented from the experiences of the West Jersey proprietors. Like other Friends they were charged with countless transgressions and misdemeanors: refusal to attend the services of the national church, refusal to pay tithes, refusal to contribute to the building and to the repair of churches, refusal to close their shops on Christian holidays, refusal to remove their hats in church or in the presence of officials, refusal to defray charges for the support of the militia, refusal to take oaths, and refusal to pay fines. They were haled before magistrates by the hundreds for persisting in attending their meetings. Since the Friends never carried arms and rarely resisted officers of the law, these arrests seem ridiculous. Yet only upon very rare occasions were those indicted set at liberty. . . . During the worst of the persecution the hue and cry was so great that repeated fines slowly brought ruin to numerous small shopkeepers and farmers.

... Aside from the normal desire to emigrate to the New World that is ever a factor in colonization, it seems only too clear that among the Quakers hundreds left to escape the intolerable conditions that existed at home. The persecution was, in a large number of cases, the primary reason for leaving.<sup>26</sup>

Mark Newby is known to have suffered a fine and damage to his house and shop by an unruly mob because of his religious practices; it is not known whether he was also imprisoned for them. However, it is known that one of his co-emigrants, William Bates, was imprisoned. John Clement relates that:

During these days (in 1670) a meeting of the religious Society of Friends was held at the house of Thomas Trafford, in the town of Wickloe (about 30 miles south of Dublin), at which place William Bates was a regular attendant. Neither the small number that assembled there, nor the sanctity of a private residence, saved them from annoyance by the soldiery, for they were soon dragged to the jail, and there confined for several weeks, away from their homes and families. At the next sessions they were indicted, and, upon refusing to enter into bonds for their subsequent appearance at court, were sent immediately to prison. No regard was paid to sex or condition in life while under confinement, and so obnoxious were the dampness and foul air, in which they were forced to exist, that many died and the greater number suffered in health. ... During these persecutions the settlement of the land in America was much talked of ... Touching William Bates, it is very safe to say that his conclusions in regard to this step were reached in the common jail at Wickloe, where many dreary days were passed while his family was suffering at home.<sup>27</sup>

Newby moved to County Wicklow at some point between 1675 and 1681, where he met Bates and made up his mind to travel to America. Just at the time when life in Ireland seemed most bleak, a new horizon opened out to him.

#### IV.

Mark Newby's second marriage, to Hannah Holmes, took place in Dublin on March 21, 1674, only three months after the marriage of his younger brother John and four months after that of his sister Ellen (or Ellinor — both names appear in the records). Hannah Newby was, like her husband, of transplanted English stock, having come from Saltersley, Cheshire. All three Newby family marriages occurred in Dublin, suggesting that the wedding plans of the younger members of the family may have encouraged Mark to remarry. The fact that Mark, his brother and sister had all gone to Dublin suggests also a family closeness; however, of the three families, only Mark Newby's emigrated to America.<sup>28</sup>

Page 170

Mark and Hannah Newby's first child, Rachel, was born in Dublin on February 14, 1675.<sup>29</sup> Although the couple subsequently had three more children, no further information about the family is contained in the records of the Dublin Monthly Meeting. There is a hiatus of more than six years before another record appears of an incident in the life of Mark Newby; this next record, a removal certificate dated August 21, 1681, shows that Newby was then living in Ballicane, County Wicklow, south of Dublin; had been living there for several years; had become well known and well thought of in his new community; had met William Bates; and had made the decision to emigrate to America with his family and Bates's family.<sup>30</sup> More will be said shortly about this removal certificate (which is a letter of introduction given to a departing Quaker by his meeting, to be presented to Quakers at his destination); but first, a historical problem must be disposed of.

That problem concerns the often-repeated reference to Mark Newby as being "a London tallow chandler."<sup>31</sup> An intensive search was made in an effort to locate original records to support this reference, but nothing was found to indicate that Newby ever lived in London or worked as a tallow chandler. Were he to have lived and worked in London, the most likely periods would have been the years before his first marriage in 1663, or the period between 1675 and 1681, since no records of him being in another place have been found for those periods. Newby does not appear in the records of the London and Middlesex Yearly Meeting, which were examined for the period 1644 to 1719.<sup>32</sup> Some of the records of the Tallow Chandlers Company of London<sup>33</sup> were also examined without finding a trace of Newby. The inventory of Newby's worldly goods, made in 1684 after his death,<sup>34</sup> lists nothing that would have been used in tallow or candle making, a trade he might have been expected to continue in the New World if previously engaged in it.

The oldest of the London tallow chandler references appears in Clement's book, published in 1877. His chapter on Mark Newby begins as follows:

This man (Newby) was an Englishman, a resident of the city of London, and a tallow chandler. He was a member of a Friends' Meeting, whose house of worship was in a street of that city, called "Barbican."<sup>35</sup>

Although London had a Barbican Street, there was no Friends Meeting there, according to a list of London meetings as of 1666.<sup>36</sup> However, the name "Barbican" bears a similarity to "Ballicane," the town in Ireland whose Meeting Mark Newby belonged to immediately before emigrating. The similarity of these names provides a clue as to the possible source of the information given by Clement, that Newby lived in London. Clement may have misread Mark Newby's removal certificate and inadvertently concluded that it said "Barbican."

TAMS Journal



This is to Certifie all ffreinds or any others whome it may  
 Concerne the Bearers hereof Marke Newby & Will: Batts  
 Who hath Lived amongst us for Divers Yeares Lastt pastt (with  
 theyer famelies in the Profession of the Lordes truth) have been  
 Men of Good Reportt, & hath Behaved themselves honestly  
 In theyer Lives & Conversations as Becomes the Gospell  
 of our Lorde Jesus Christ & hath hitherto Walked In the  
 fellowship with us Giving no publique Occasion that we  
 Know of Either in principle or practise but hath been very  
 Helpfull; & servicable In the affayers & Consernes of the  
 Church & having of Late Something In theyer mindes; of  
 Removing from amongstt us & of transporting of themselves  
 & theyer famelies towards new West Jarrey or Pensilvania  
 In America have desired a Certifficate from this meeting  
 And In answare to theyer Requestt we give this under ouer hand  
 Ballicane meeting the  
 21<sup>st</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month 1681  
 In the Countye of wicklow  
 In Ireland

Removal Certificate of Mark Newby and William Bates from  
 Ballicane Meeting, County Wicklow, Ireland, as preserved  
 in the records of Newton Monthly Meeting. The exact trans-  
 cription of it is as follows:

This is to Certifie all ffreinds or any others whome it may  
 Concerne the Bearers hereof Marke Newby & Will: Batts  
 Who hath Lived amongstt us for Divers Yeares Lastt pastt (with  
 theyer famelies in the Profession of the Lordes truth) have been  
 Men of Good Reportt, & hath Behaved themselves honestly  
 In theyer Lives & Conversations as Becomes the Gospell  
 of our Lorde Jesus Christ & hath hitherto Walked In the  
 fellowship with us Giving no publique Occasion that we  
 Know of Either in principle or practise but hath been very  
 Helpfull; & servicable In the affayers & Consernes of the  
 Church & having of Late Something In theyer mindes; of  
 Removing from amongstt us & of transporting of themselves  
 & theyer famelies towards new West Jarrey or Pensilvania  
 In America have desired a Certifficate from this meeting  
 And In answare to theyer Requestt we give this under ouer hand  
 Ballicane meeting the  
 21<sup>st</sup> of the 6<sup>th</sup> month 1681  
 In the Countye of wicklow  
 In Ireland

The document reproduced above is a contemporaneous copy  
 of the original, now presumably lost, and may be in Newby's  
 own hand, as the activities of the Newton Monthly Meeting  
 were carried on at Newby's house until a meeting house  
 was built.

— Courtesy Department of Records, Phila-  
 delphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious  
 Society of Friends.

ican" and thus indicated a London residence for Newby. Although this explanation fails to account for the reference to Newby as a tallow chandler, it does suggest strongly that both references may well be erroneous. Myers intimates as much: "Unfortunately the Judge (Clement) does not give the authority for this statement or it might be confirmed." <sup>37</sup>

The removal certificate is important as a document because it may be in Newby's own handwriting. If so, it would be the only known specimen of his signature (appearing on the second line). The document is a copy, written into the record books of the Monthly Meeting Newby and his cosettlers founded at Newton in West New Jersey, which they settled in 1682. The original would have been written by the Clerk of the Ballicane Meeting, and probably hand-carried by Newby or Bates, as no meeting existed at Newton prior to their settlement there. It is not certain that the copy is in Newby's hand, but since he founded the Newton Meeting, which was held at his house during the first few years, <sup>38</sup> he may have copied the certificate into the Newton Meeting record books. The certificate itself is reproduced and transcribed herein.

That "something in theyer mindes" which the certificate mentions may have been put there by William Penn himself, who during the middle 1670's was promoting his West Jersey colonial enterprise in visits to Ireland, where he managed family lands, and was also writing promotional tracts for circulation among Quakers. One of Penn's tracts advised "that in whomsoever a desire is to be concerned in this intended plantation, such would weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily or rashly conclude on any such remove; and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their kindred and relations; but soberly and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good wills, (and) the unity of Friends where they live." <sup>39</sup>

The plan of settlement agreed upon by Penn and the other organizers of the West Jersey venture was that of a joint stock company. Penn had in 1676 become a trustee of that vast, 4,600 square mile area west of a long diagonal line running from the Atlantic Ocean at Little Egg Harbor to the upper Delaware River at latitude 41° 40'. This line, a large part of which survives on present day maps as the eastern boundary of Burlington County, then divided New Jersey into two provinces, East New Jersey and West New Jersey. While Penn later obtained an interest in East New Jersey, it was the western province that became the Quaker colony. The joint stock company consisted of 100 shares valued at £350 each; those who (individually or jointly) purchased a share would obtain as equity 1/100 of the lands of the province. Irish Quakers, including Newby, purchased a total of two such shares; Newby became an owner of 1/20th of one of the shares. Not all of the land was immediately distributed; thus, the land actually homesteaded by

Mark Newby amounted to 350 acres, plus an interest held jointly with five other Irish Quaker settlers in a 1,600 acre tract. William Bates held a similar interest. However, Bates had the distinction of being one of the original West New Jersey proprietors, having purchased his interest directly from the trustees (of whom Penn was one). Newby, who bought his portion of property later from someone else, possibly Joseph Sleight, was not an original proprietor. <sup>40</sup>

Like Newby, the early West Jersey proprietors and settlers were small businessmen — merchants and craftsmen — in their native England and Ireland; however, again like Newby, most of them turned to farming when they arrived in the New World. Of importance was the singular fact that all but one of the several hundred West Jersey purchasers or assignees were Quakers. This fact was to impart a distinctive quality to the culture and heritage of the New Jersey colony, particularly to its government, as will be seen. Although for various reasons the Quaker Commonwealth in New Jersey was not destined to endure for many years, as did Penn's later and more successful "Holy Experiment" in Pennsylvania, many of the liberal and democratic provisions of the West Jersey Concessions and Agreements of 1676 were to serve as patterns for the government of Pennsylvania, and indeed for the United States Constitution. Not the least important of these was religious liberty. <sup>41</sup>

#### V.

Posterity is fortunate in having an eyewitness account of the journey of Mark Newby, his compatriots and their families to the New World, of their safe arrival and, after spending a mild winter with earlier settlers in Salem, their establishment of the village of Newton. Although this account was written down in 1718, 36 years after the fact, it still has the ring of immediacy to it and we can do no better than to let the words of the writer, Thomas Sharp, speak for themselves:

Let it be remembered yt upon ye nineteenth day of September, in ye year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty-one, Mark Newby, William Bates, Thomas Thackara, George Goldsmith and Thomas Sharp, set saile from ye Harbor belonging to ye city of Dublin, in ye Kingdom of Ireland, in a pink called "Ye owners adventure," whereof Thomas Lurtin, of London, was commander, and being taken sick in ye city, his mate, John Dagger, officiated in his place; in order to transport us, and yt we might settle ourselves in West Jersey, in America. And by ye good providence of God we arrived in ye Capes of Delaware ye eighteenth day of November following, and so up ye bay until we came to Elsinburg, and were landed with our goods and families at Salem, where we abode ye winter. But it being very favourable weather and purchasing a boat amongst us, we had



an opportunity to make search up and down in yt which was called ye Third tenth, which had been reserved for ye proprietors dwelling in Ireland, where we might find a place suitable for so many of us to settle down together, being in these early times somewhat doubtful of ye Indians, and at last pitched down by yt which is now called Newton creek, as ye most inviting place to settle down by, and then we went to Burlington, and made application to ye commissioners yt we might have warrants directed to Daniel Leeds, ye Surveyor General, to survey unto every of us, so much land as by ye constitution at yt time was allotted for a settlement being five hundred acres, or yt we had a right to, for a taking up it under, which accordingly we obtained.

At which time also Robert Zane, who came from ye city of Dublin, and had been settled in Salem, four years before, joined in with us who had a right to a tenth. Mark Newby to a twentieth, William Bates to a twentieth, Thomas Thackara to a twentieth, Thomas Sharp (out of his uncle Anthony Sharp's right) a twentieth, and George Goldsmith (under ye notion of Thomas Starkey's right) a tenth; all which of us, excepting William Bates who took his on ye southerly side of Newton creek, we took our land in one tract together for one thousand seven hundred and fifty acres, bounding in ye forks of Newton creek and so over to Cooper's creek, and by a line of marked trees to a small branch of ye fork creek and so down ye same as by ye certificate of it standing upon record in ye Secretary office it doth appear. And after some time finding some inconvenience in having our land in common together being at ye time settled at ye place now called Newton in ye manner of a town for fear as aforesaid at which being removed we came to an agreement to divide. George Goldsmith he choose the head of the creek, Thomas Sharp the forks or lower end of the land next towards the river, by which means the rest kept to their settlements without any disadvantage to themselves.

And so ye land was divided according to every man's right. . . . The foregoing is a true relation of yt settlement of Newton. . . <sup>42</sup>

In another place, Thomas Sharp wrote that: "And immediately there was a meeting set up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie, and in a short time it grew and increased, unto which William Cooper and family that lived at the Point resorted." <sup>43</sup>

Vi.

Mark Newby lived less than two years after arriving in New Jersey. During that time he rose to prominence, having been elected to the West



Mark Newby's house, long since vanished, may have looked somewhat like the house of Robert Zane, shown above. Zane was one of the settlers of Newton, along with Newby. Zane came to New Jersey several years before Newby and settled at Salem, in Salem County, where he built this house about 1675. The photograph was taken in 1888. The house, located at East Broadway near Yorke Street in Salem, was torn down about 1900.

— Photo courtesy Rutgers University Library, Special Collections.

Jersey Assembly, and in turn elected by that body to the Governor's Council (a type of court) and to the Commission for Settling and Regulation of Lands (which oversaw the survey and distribution of land in the province). <sup>44</sup> Although the membership of the historic first West Jersey Assembly which met in November, 1681 is not known, it doubtless did not include Newby who was just then arriving from Dublin. When the second Assembly met May 2 to 6, 1682, Newby was in attendance; it was this session that authorized the copper halfpenny tokens <sup>45</sup> brought by Newby from Ireland to circulate as legal tender. At the same time it declared void a coin evaluation act passed by the first Assembly, which had set the values at which English shillings, Massachusetts shillings, and other circulating coins would pass. Thus, Mark Newby's tokens became the only circulating medium specifically authorized by the Legislature. <sup>46</sup>

The act which made the tokens current reads as follows:

And for the more convenient Payment of small Sums, Be it Enacted by Authority aforesaid: That Mark Newbie's halfpence, called Patricks half-pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth instant, pass for half-pence Current pay of this Province, provided he, the said Mark, give sufficient Security to the Speaker of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from Time to Time being, that he the said Mark, his Executors and Admin-

istrators, shall and will change the said halfpence for pay Equivalent, upon demand: and provided also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than five Shillings in one Payment. <sup>47</sup>

How Mark Newby happened to come into possession of the tokens, and what prompted him to bring them to America with him, is pure conjecture. He must have brought at least 14,400 of them, <sup>48</sup> as after his death his estate was required to redeem £30 worth of them, according to the terms of the act. <sup>49</sup> The likely explanation is that Newby, who would have known of the need for circulating minor coins either from friends in America or from his own experience as a shopkeeper in Ireland, had an opportunity to buy them in quantity, possibly at a discount, and did so. Even at that, the purchase would have been expensive for him, £30 being a substantial part of the £189 he was worth at the time of his death. <sup>50</sup> Most writers on the subject of the tokens assume that they reached America in this fashion. <sup>51</sup> The Patrick halfpence would have been available in quantity, at the time of Newby's emigration, as they had been demonetized by the government of the Isle of Man in 1679, where unsuccessful attempts had been made to circulate them. <sup>52</sup>

Their origin was for many years a matter of dispute. <sup>53</sup> The tokens themselves gave some clues — the representation of St. Patrick on the reverse, driving away serpents, suggested an association with Irish Catholics, and the legend "Floreat Rex" (May the king prosper) on the obverse, along with a kneeling figure bearing a close likeness to Charles I, suggested that the coins were struck for royalist sympathizers. The fact that Charles was executed in 1649 and royalist sympathizers were out of official favor thereafter could well have accounted for the tokens' long lack of popularity. Recent research <sup>54</sup> indicates that the coins were indeed struck to the order of Catholic royalists in Ireland during the 1640's, but at the Tower Mint in London. Attributions have been based on several points of internal evidence of the coins, including the brass splasher at the crown on the obverse (a distinctive device apparently intended to make the crown appear golden, which was also used on royal farthings of Charles I), the martlet privy mark, the style of the crown (double arches), and punchlinks to known Tower Mint issues.

What happened to the 14,400 halfpence and, possibly, farthings that were redeemed by Newby's estate is not now known. There is a reference, written nearly a century ago, to a number of the pieces having been dug up on Newby's land in Newton village. <sup>55</sup> At any rate, the halfpence are now quite scarce, probably not more than 200 in existence — between 1 and 2 percent of the original quantity put into circulation. The farthings are considerably more plentiful, a fact which makes it likely that they did circulate in New Jersey at

some point. <sup>56</sup> Of the halfpence, nine different die varieties are known, having been struck from various combinations of five obverse (the side with the kneeling king and the brass splasher) and six reverse dies. <sup>57</sup> Of the farthings, approximately 100 varieties are known. <sup>58</sup>

Mark Newby's services as official money-issuer to the Province of West Jersey have led some writers to call him in effect the first banker in New Jersey. <sup>59</sup> This description should be taken in a narrow sense, as modern banking involves much more than the mere placing of a legal tender in circulation; the legislative authorization granted to Newby was certainly narrower in scope than a bank charter. However, Newby's experiment in establishing a copper coinage for New Jersey was a useful contribution to what remained, until the Revolution, largely a barter economy. In 1681, taxes in the province were still payable "in coins or skins or money." <sup>60</sup>

#### VII.

Newby served in two more sessions of the West Jersey Assembly, in November 1682 and May 1683. As the individual members' votes were not then recorded, it is not possible to determine what positions he took on issues of the day — many of which, because of the newness of the colony and its government, were of a very general nature, involving such basic things as levying taxes, discharging public debts, establishing criminal offenses and penalties, and setting legislative procedure. A large number of the laws served to enact parts of the Concessions and Agreements of 1676, probably drawn up for the province by Edward Byllynge, chief proprietor, with the aid of William Penn. The Concessions granted extensive legislative powers to the Assembly, including the power to tax, create courts, and plan and regulate land use. Strong guarantees of civil liberty were a key feature of the Concessions, including the free exercise of religion, the right to a jury trial, and provisions for election of representatives. Conflicts arising between settlers and the Indians were to be resolved in a manner that would give both parties a fair say; juries in trials involving Indians, for example, consisted of equal numbers of settlers and Indians. <sup>61</sup> Byllynge believed in these progressive ideas, but he also sought power; after having the right of government in West Jersey conferred upon him directly by the Duke of York (later James II) in 1680, he proclaimed himself Governor. A quarrel began between Byllynge and the Assembly, which in the May 1683 session elected its own Governor, Samuel Jennings, and adopted resolutions strengthening its claims to the right of self-government. Mark Newby was a member of that session, which appointed a committee to negotiate with Byllynge to obtain an affirmation of the Concessions. The conflict over who had the power to govern was not resolved, even after Byllynge's death in 1687. Lacking clear foundation for their claims of self-govern-

ment, the proprietors of both the West and East Jersey provinces were persuaded to relinquish them, and in 1702 the provinces were reunited as a royal colony.<sup>62</sup>

On September 5, 1683, the Assembly reconvened and from its minutes we know that Mark Newby was dead. Reappointments were made to the positions he had held on the Governor's Council and the Land Commission; these new appointees were chosen "instead of Mark Newbie, deceased." Nothing is known of the date or the circumstances of his death. It was apparently sudden.<sup>63</sup>

His widow, Hannah, survived him, as did four children: Rachel (born in Dublin as previously noted), Stephen, Edward, and Elizabeth.<sup>64</sup> The dates and places of birth of the three youngest children are not known, but it is likely that at least one and possibly more were born in America. The Inventory of Newby's goods once again provides the clue: "Two Diaper Table Cloths and fourteen Diap. Napkins" appears among the items listed.<sup>65</sup>

Clement traced Mark Newby's descendants to the third generation, and at that point there was only one male — John, son of Gabriel, son of Edward — left to carry on the family name. On March 14, 1764, Clement reports that John Newby conveyed all the unsold parts of Mark Newby's original tract of land to Isaac Cooper; the land remained in the Cooper family for the next 113 years, and possibly longer. Although other descendants had been traced, they all had other family names. While "branches of the family settled in Salem and Cumberland counties" of New Jersey, Clement said, "among them the name of Newbie has never been known."<sup>66</sup>

\* \* \*

My thanks extends to many for their helpfulness in the research and preparation of this article; in particular, to Nancy P. Speers and Eleanor Mayer of the Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, for assistance in locating hard-to-find records; to Laura Reid of the Department of Records, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, for similar help; to Elizabeth Ashton, C.M. Fraser and Howard Linecar for invaluable leads available only in England where they live; to the library staffs of the Camden County Historical Society, Salem County Historical Society, Princeton University, and the New Jersey State Library: finally and most importantly, to my wife Valerie and son Stephen for their patience.

#### NOTES

1. French, Bruce H., *Banking and Insurance in New Jersey: A History* (Princeton, Van Nostrand, 1965), p. 7.

2. Newby's house and land are located on a map drawn in 1700 by Thomas Sharp, a co-emigrant with Newby. The map is reproduced in John Clement, *First Emigrant Settlers in Newton Township* (Camden, 1877.)

3. Maris, Edward, *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, (Philadelphia, Bellows, 1881), p. 4.

4. Mackenzie, Eneas, *An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive View of the County of Northumberland* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mackenzie and Dent, 1825), vol. 2, p. 414.

5. Records of births, deaths and marriages of Dublin Monthly Meeting (hereinafter referred to as D.M.M.), Book 3, p. 15. In the Microfilm Files of the Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.

6. The "Inventory of ye Goods and Chattels of Mark Newby, late Deceased, Appraised as Followeth," which appears in Unrecorded Wills, vol. 7, pp. 285-86, in the New Jersey Archives, and has been published

(with five minor errors) in Frank H. Stewart, *Mark Newby - The First Banker in New Jersey and his Patrik Halfpence* (Woodbury, N.J., Gloucester County Historical Society, 1947), pp. 12-13, lists everything that Mark Newby owned at the time of his death. Listed are many farm animals (cows, oxen, bullocks, bull, yearlings, calves, horse, ewe, lamb, swine) as well as farm implements (plow chain, edge tools, hoes, whip saw, wagon, yokes). This information suggests that Newby was engaged in farming, although he is best known to New Jerseyans for his furnishing of coins and his membership in the Assembly.

7. Craster, H.H.E., *The Parochial Chaptries of Earsdon and Horion*, vol. IX of Northumberland County History Committee, *A History of Northumberland* (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Andrew Reid & Co., Ltd., 1909), pp. v, 1, 223.

8. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 1971 ed., vol. 16, pp. 634-636.

9. Craster, op. cit., p. 2, note 1. The population of Earsdon in 1801 was 206; this figure grew rather steadily to a total of 2,898 in 1901.

10. *Ibid.*, pp. 4-5.

11. D.M.M., op. cit., book 3, p. 15.

12. Mackenzie, op. cit., vol. 2, p. 414.

13. Reprinted in Craster, op. cit., p. 23.

14. *Ibid.*

15. Personal correspondence with Elizabeth Ashton of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Department of Adult Education, Newcastle University, 1973.

16. Braithwaite, William C., *The Beginnings of Quakerism*, Second edition, revised by Henry J. Cadbury (Cambridge, The University Press, 1955), pp. 128-29.

17. *Ibid.*, pp. 115, 143. For an excellent historical novel about the Quaker movement in England and America, see Jan de Hartog, *The Peaceable Kingdom* (Greenwich, Conn., Fawcett Publications, 1971). On page 62 of this novel there is a reference to George Fox having visited Ramsdale Chapel in 1652, at which time the Newby family may have been living there. Presumably the reference is based on historical fact.

18. Craster, op. cit., p. 23.

19. D.M.M., op. cit., book 3, p. 15. Mark Newby's first name is found spelled both "Mark" and "Marke," and his last name both "Newby" and "Newbie." In this article the spelling "Mark Newby," which is that most frequently encountered, is used. A known signature of Mark's widow, Hannah, uses the spelling "Newby." This signature is found on a bond Hannah Newby signed as Mark Newby's administratrix on 16 September 1684, and appears at p. 289 of Unrecorded Wills, vol. 7, on file in the New Jersey Archives, Trenton.

20. *Ibid.*

21. *Ibid.*

22. *Ibid.*

23. William Stockdale, *The Great Cry of Oppression* (Dublin, 1683), p. 205. This book and Joseph Besse, *Collection of the Sufferings of the People Called Quakers* (2 vols., London, 1753), are sources of many incidents of persecution of Quakers in the British Isles during the Restoration period. A more recent treatment written in a better narrative style is found in William C. Braithwaite, *The Second Period of Quakerism* (London, 1919).

24. Myers, Albert Cook, *The Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania* (1902), pp. 386-87.

25. Pomfret, John E., *The Province of West New Jersey 1609-1702* (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1956), p. 119.

26. *Ibid.*, pp. 120-123.

27. Clement, op. cit., pp. 48-49.

28. D.M.M., op. cit., book 3, p. 15.

29. *Ibid.*

30. The certificate may be found in the Haddonfield (N.J.) Monthly Meeting Certificates of Removal and Marriage Certificates, 1681-1741, in the Arch Street Depository, Department of Records, Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, File No. L-13, p. 2. A microfilm copy is available in the Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn.

31. See, for example, Don Taxay, ed., *Scott's Comprehensive Catalog and Encyclopedia of United States Coins* (Omaha, Scott Publishing Co., 1970), p. 27; Stewart, op. cit., p. 13 ("a tallow chandler of Dublin, Ireland"); Maris, op. cit., p. 3.

32. Microfilm copies available at the Friends Historical Library.

33. Monier-Williams, M.F., ed., *Records of the Worshipful Company of Tallow Chandlers* (London, Charles Whittingham & Co., 1897); P. H. Ditchfield, *The City Companies of London*, (London, J. M. Deni & Co., 1904). Ditchfield mentions (pp. 327-28) that although the Company's hall in Dowgate Hill was destroyed in the Great London Fire of 1666, some records of its history before the fire were saved. The company is still in existence and inquiries about Mark Newby were sent to it, but no reply was received.

34. See note 6 above.

35. Clement, op. cit., p. 37.

36. Braithwaite, *The Second Period of Quakerism*, p. 253.

37. Myers, op. cit., p. 386.

38. Clement, op. cit., p. 39.

39. Pomfret, op. cit., pp. 86, 90, 102.

40. *Ibid.*, pp. 74, 86, 88, 285; Stewart, op. cit., pp. 14, 16.

41. Pomfret, op. cit., pp. 87-90, 95-97, 118, 283-84.

42. Liber A, Gloucester County Deeds, p. 98, filed in New Jersey Archives; published in Clement, op. cit., pp. 24-26; also in Stewart, op. cit., p. 14, (abbreviated version).

43. Quoted in Clement, op. cit., p. 39. The original source is not given.

44. Leaming, Aaron, and Jacob Spicer, *The Grants, Concessions, and Original Constitutions of the Province of New-Jersey*, Second Edition (Somerville, N.J., Honeyman & Co., 1881), pp. 442, 457, 474, 481; Pomfret, op. cit., pp. 130-31.

45. Eric P. Newman points out that the act of the West Jersey Legisla-

ture that authorized circulation of "Mark Newby's half-pence" or St. Patrick halfpence did not mention farthings. From this and from "archaeological evidence" he concludes that, strictly speaking, only the St. Patrick halfpence, and not the farthings, were circulated in New Jersey: "The big brother is Irish-American and the little brother is just Irish." Eric P. Newman, "A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick's Farthing," *The Numismatist*, May 1983, pp. 619-22.

46. Pomfret, op. cit., pp. 129-133.

47. Leaming and Spicer, op. cit., p. 445. The text of the act is reproduced (among other places) in Crosby, Sylvester S., *The Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 135; Clement, op. cit., p. 40; Stewart, op. cit., p. 10.

48. This is assuming he brought only halfpence. If some of the coins brought were halfpence and some were farthings — assuming the Legislature was inexact in specifying only halfpence in the act — the number would have been even greater. The calculation is: 24 halfpence to the shilling, times 20 shillings to the pound, times 30 pounds (the amount of the claims against Newby's estate for the coppers) equals 14,400 halfpence.

49. Stewart, op. cit., p. 11.

50. See note 6 above, which cites the source of the inventory.

51. See, for example, Clement, op. cit., p. 41; Pomfret, op. cit., p. 133.

A different theory is offered by Stewart, op. cit., p. 11, that Newby struck the coins himself when he reached New Jersey; this theory now seems greatly outweighed by evidence that the coins came from the Tower Mint in London.

52. Newman, op. cit., p. 619.

53. See Crosby, op. cit., pp. 135-137, for a summary of the different viewpoints on where the coppers came from.

54. Breen, Walter, "Comment on St. Patrick Halfpence and Farthings," *The Colonial Newsletter*, April 1988, pp. 16-18.

55. Mickle, Isaac, *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester*. (Camden, Philotechnic Institute, 1877), p. 52: "Newby lived on the farm now (in 1877) owned by that successful collector of coins, Joseph B. Cooper, Esq., in Newton, where many of the Patrick half-pence have been ploughed up."

56. Personal correspondence with Robert A. Vlack, Numismatist, Plaistow, New Hampshire, 1971. Vlack is studying the die varieties of the Mark Newby Halfpence and Farthings.

57. Vlack, Robert A., "Die Varieties of Saint Patrick Halfpence," *The Colonial Newsletter*, January 1968, pp. 1-4. Additional varieties beyond the nine mentioned in this article have been reported, but they are disputed. Breen, op. cit., pp. 18-19; personal correspondence with R.A. Vlack, 1971.

58. Personal correspondence with R.A. Vlack, 1971.

59. See, for example, Clement, op. cit., p. 43; McCormick, Richard P., *New Jersey from Colony to State, 1609-1789* (New Brunswick, N.J., Rutgers University Press, 1964), p. 47; *New Jersey — A Guide to Its Present and Past*, American Guide Series, Federal Writers' Project, Works Progress Administration (New York, Viking Press, 1939), pp. 77, 650.

60. French, op. cit., pp. 6-9; Pomfret, op. cit., p. 129.

61. Pomfret, op. cit., pp. 93-99, 125-135.

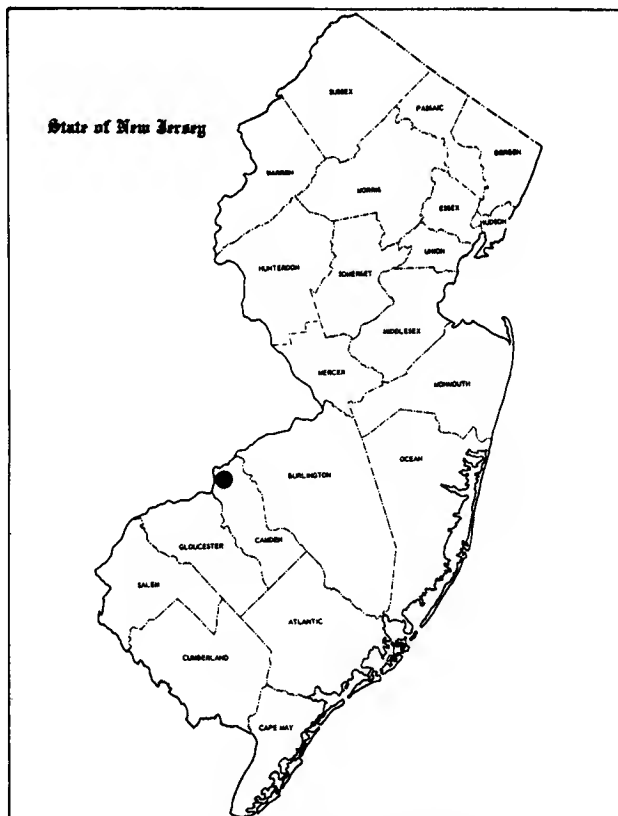
62. *Ibid.*, pp. 127, 135-137; McCormick, op. cit., pp. 46-50.

63. Leaming and Spicer, op. cit., p. 481.

64. Clement, op. cit., p. 45.

65. See note 6 above.

66. Clement, op. cit., pp. 41, 46.



The dot marks the location of Mark Newby's settlement at Newton.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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